

UN REDD+ Programme: Overview

Ms Lisa Ogle, UNDP / UN-REDD Programme, Consultant
Contact: lisa@lisaogle.net

Prepared for the UNDP/JICA Joint Workshop on REDD+
and Gender held on 14 December 2011, Tokyo, Japan
Supported by the UNDP Gender Team and the
UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund



Outline of presentation

- Part 1: What is REDD+? (review)
- Part 2: The UNFCCC framework for REDD+
 - UN REDD works within this framework
- Part 3: What is the role of the UN REDD Programme?
 - What does it do?
 - Which countries are receiving support?



Part 1: What is REDD+?



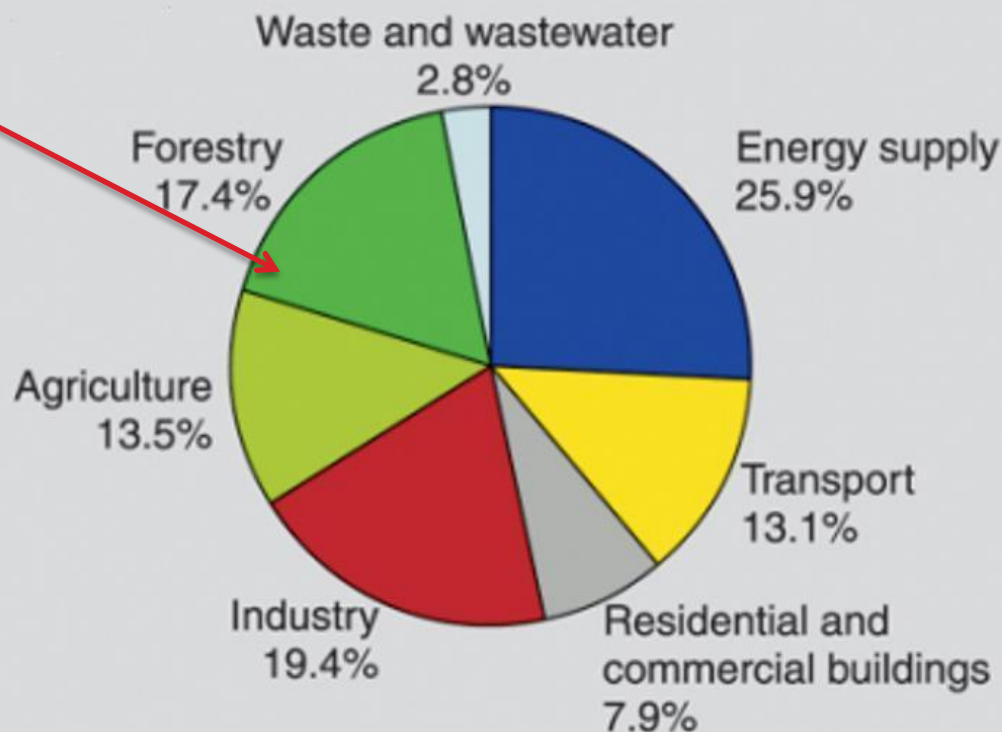
What is REDD+? definition

- REDD+ stands for:
 - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
- REDD+ is a new international mechanism to create an incentive for developing countries to:
 - reduce their rate of deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); and
 - increase carbon stocks (‘+’).
- REDD+ is only for developing countries
- REDD+ is voluntary



Global greenhouse gas emissions

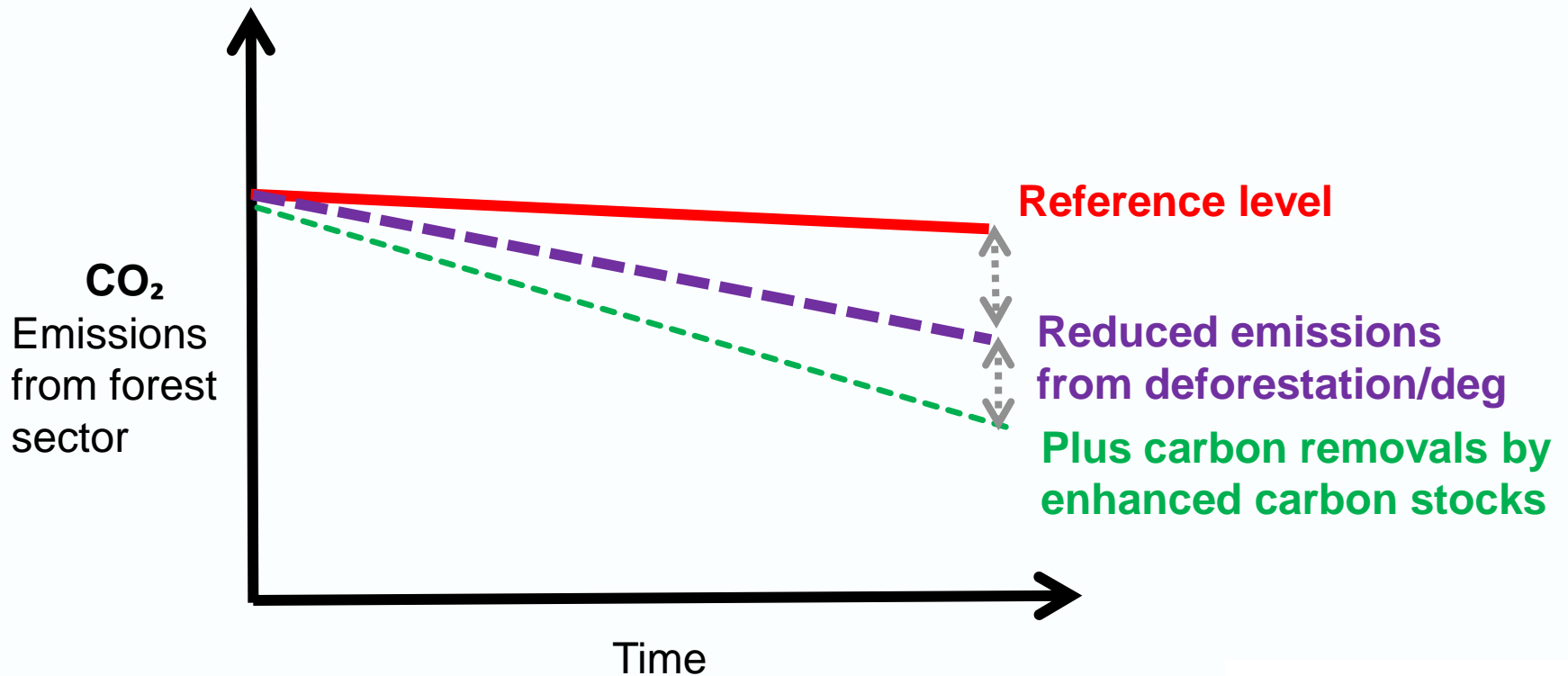
Objective of REDD+:
to reduce CO₂ emissions from the forest sector





How will REDD+ work?

Developed countries pay developing countries for reducing emissions below reference level



Part 2: The UNFCCC framework for REDD+



Cancun Agreements (2010): Framework for REDD+

- Sets out a broad framework for REDD+
 - Lists five REDD+ activities
- Requests countries to develop national REDD+ strategies
- Establishes safeguards (Annex I) and requires them to be monitored

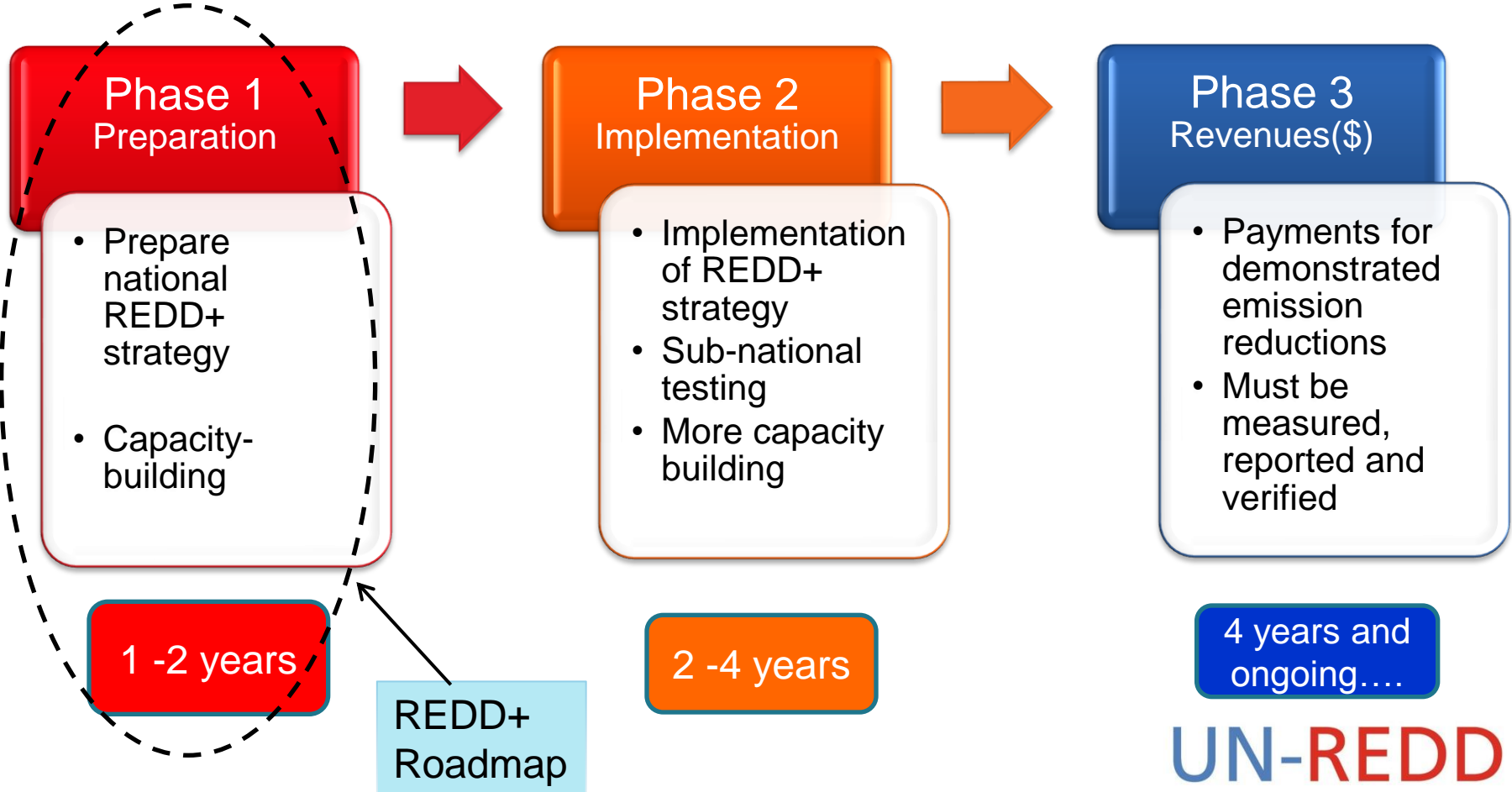


Five REDD+ activities

REDD+		REDD+ activities	Examples
Reducing carbon emissions ('REDD')	1.	Reducing deforestation	Less conversion of forest to commercial plantations (eg oil palm)
	2.	Reducing forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing illegal logging by improving law enforcement •Reducing collection of fuel wood
Increasing carbon stocks (the '+')	3.	Conserving forest carbon stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved management of protected areas •Establishment of new PAs
	4.	Sustainable management of forests	SFM techniques reducing carbon taken from, say 10 tC/ ha → 5 tC/ ha
	5.	Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Forest regeneration (replanting)



Three phases of REDD+





Mongolia:

Multi-stakeholder Taskforce develops REDD+ Roadmap

- In June 2011, Mongolia became a UN-REDD partner country
 - Mongolia is now preparing a REDD+ Roadmap to show how it will develop a long-term REDD+ strategy
- In September 2011, the Government passed a Decree establishing a multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce
 - 20 members: including Forestry Agency, mining sector, agriculture sector, finance sector, Human Rights Commission, Mongolian Environment Civil Council, private sector, National University of Mongolia
- First draft of REDD+ Roadmap expected by end January 2012

A national REDD+ strategy should...

- Identify drivers and solutions, and must also address:
 - Land tenure issues
 - Forest governance issues
 - **Gender considerations**
 - Safeguards (environmental and social)
- Set out how benefits (\$\$'s) will be shared
 - Establish a benefit-sharing system
- Ensure the participation of stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and implementation of the REDD+ strategy





REDD revenues

Who will pay for emission reductions?

- Under UNFCCC framework, not yet clear whether funding for emission reductions will be:
 - Fund-based (initially donors → Annex 1 country obligations?)
 - Market-based (carbon credits), or
 - A combination of both
- Financing options will be negotiated at COP 17 in Durban, 2011, and at COP 18
- Interim funding sources for REDD+:
 - Bilateral donors (e.g. Norway-Indonesia partnership)
 - Bilateral purchases of carbon credits by developed countries (e.g. Australia, California)
 - Voluntary carbon market

Benefit-sharing

- Not yet clear, but revenues likely to be paid directly to national governments
 - Payments only made after demonstrated emission reductions
- Governments should establish a national benefit distribution system (BDS) with:
 - provincial/district/local governments
 - indigenous peoples and local communities
- Benefit-sharing system should:
 - aim to reduce poverty
 - be transparent and accountable





Safeguards

(Dec. 1/CP16, Appendix 1)

Environmental

- Be consistent with the conservation of **biodiversity**
- **No conversion** of natural forests to plantations
- Actions to reduce **leakage**
 - displacement of emissions
- Actions to address **risks of reversals**


Social

- **Indigenous peoples and local communities:**
 - Respect for knowledge and rights
 - Notes UNDRIP: Free, prior and informed consent (**FPIC**)
 - Full and effective participation
- Transparent and effective national **forest governance** structures, eg
 - Improved forest law enforcement
 - Anti-corruption measures

Safeguards (cont.)

- COP decision lists the minimum things that a country must include as safeguards
- Each country must design its own safeguard system according to its country circumstances:
 - Identifying which additional safeguards it wants to have
 - Eg changes in land tenure, changes in poverty indicators, changes in women's status
 - Identifying safeguard indicators and how it will monitor them (in accordance with any guidance given by the COP)





Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

- Local communities and indigenous peoples have the right to choose whether they want REDD+ activities on their land
 - The process for this is known as FPIC
- The obligation to undertake FPIC comes from:
 - the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), and also UN-REDD Programme's own Guidelines on FPIC
- FPIC stands for:
 - **F**ree: community can decide without threats or coercion
 - **P**rior: adequate time before event to understand and consider
 - **I**nformed: clear information, in local language, covering both benefits and risks of REDD+ activities; information must reach women too
 - **C**onsent: communities can give or withhold consent
- FPIC process will be different in each country



Viet Nam

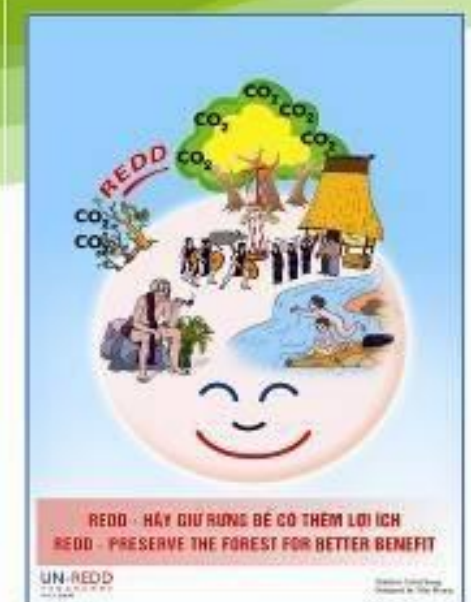
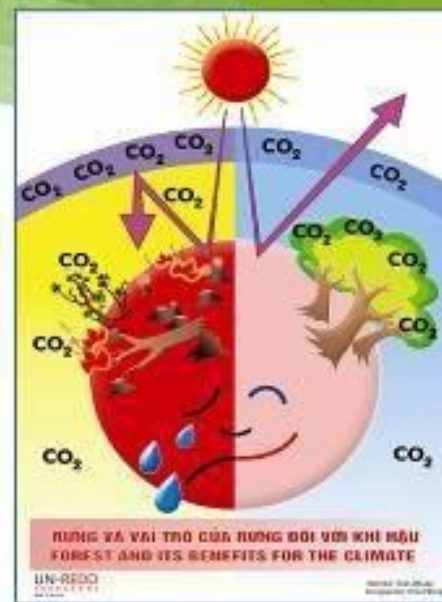
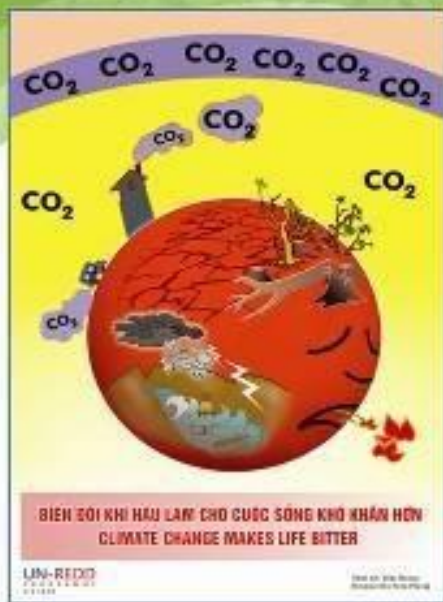
Pilot: An FPIC process

- With support from the UN-REDD Programme, Viet Nam pioneered an FPIC process in two pilot districts:
 - Lam Ha District and Di Linh Districts, in Lam Dong Province
 - Cost of FPIC: about US\$115,000 for 80 villages
- Challenges and lessons learned:
 - Scale of FPIC needed for REDD+ is much larger than a project scale
 - Adequate time needs to be given to awareness raising
 - A single event for local communities is insufficient; ongoing process
 - Local facilitators are essential for effective awareness-raising
 - eg recruit and train people from local colleges, universities, etc
 - How to document decisions?
 - Some may fear submitting a written statement
 - but how to record decision to avoid future conflicts?

Viet Nam poster used in FPIC process

HÃY GIỮ RỪNG
ĐỂ CÓ THÊM LỢI ÍCH

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
VIETNAM





Viet Nam and FPIC

- Click here to see a video on FPIC in Viet Nam:
<http://www.youtube.com/v/cvqAcr6axuM?version=3>



Monitoring of safeguards

(Dec1/CP.16)

- UNFCCC decision requires countries to establish a system to monitor these safeguards
- But not yet clear how this must be done:
 - SBSTA (and COP 17 in Durban) are working on modalities for reporting on how safeguards are being met
 - [SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice]



Forest monitoring

(Dec 4/CP.15)

- Establish a **national forest monitoring system** to:
 - Monitor changes in forest cover
 - Countries can choose other elements (eg local government areas, high value biodiversity areas, protected areas, land tenure, etc)
- How must this be done?
 - Using a Satellite Land Monitoring System (remote sensing)
 - A Web-based/GIS interface (for transparency and open access)
 - See example of PRODES Web-Interface from Brazil
- Satellite data should be combined with ground-based approaches to improve accuracy
 - Indigenous peoples and local communities should be engaged in monitoring and reporting


PRODES Web-Interface

The screenshot displays the PRODES Web-Interface. At the top, there is a yellow header with the logo of the Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia and a dropdown menu for 'Destques do governo'. Below the header, the word 'PRODES' is prominently displayed in large white letters over a satellite image of a forest. To the right of the title, there are language options: Português (with a Brazilian flag), English (with an American flag), and Español (with a Spanish flag). Below the language options are links for 'Temáticos' and 'Tamanho da Tela'. The main content area features a large satellite map of a region in Brazil, with labels for 'Castanheira' and 'Juína'. The map shows a complex pattern of green and purple, indicating deforestation. A scale bar at the bottom of the map indicates 50 km. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with several options: 'OBT' (with a logo), 'Consulta Cenas Individuais', 'Consulta Mosaicos Estaduais', 'Desmatamento nos Municípios', 'Desmatamento nas Unidades de Conservação', 'Download dos dados (sem inter)', 'Acessórios', 'Ajuda...', 'Descrição das Classes', 'Classes Sisprodes x Spring', and 'Home PRODES'. Below the menu, there are search and filter options for 'Consulta Cenas Individuais', including 'Seleção Ano', 'e/ou seleção Orbita/Ponto (*)', 'Estado/Região' (set to 'TODOS'), and 'Município (opcional)'. A 'Consultar' button is present. Below this, there are similar options for 'Consulta Mosaicos Estaduais' with a 'Download' button. At the bottom left of the sidebar, there is a link for 'Dúvidas, comentários e sugestões' with the email address 'prodes@dpi.inpe.br'.

<http://www.dpi.inpe.br/prodesdigital/prodes.php>

Slide courtesy of Mr Joel Scriven, FAO
Consultant joel.scriven@fao.org /
joelscriven@gmail.com

NOT RELATED TO CARBON



Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)

- This relates to measuring carbon in Phase 3
- To receive REDD+ revenues, countries must be able to measure, report and verify (MRV) forest carbon emissions and removals:
 - Measurement of activity change data and emission factors
 - Reporting of results through UNFCCC national reporting framework
 - Verification will be provided by UNFCCC inspectors in-country
- FAO has expertise in assisting countries with monitoring and MRV

Part 3: What is the role of the UN- REDD Programme?



UN-REDD Programme

- UN-REDD Programme launched in 2008
 - Purpose: to assist developing countries to prepare for and to implement REDD+ strategies
 - Working in 35 countries (all still in Phase 1)
 - Supports a national approach to REDD+ (it is not project based)
 - Note: UN-REDD does not buy forest carbon credits
- Other multilateral REDD+ initiatives include the World Bank's:
 - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
 - Forest Investment Program



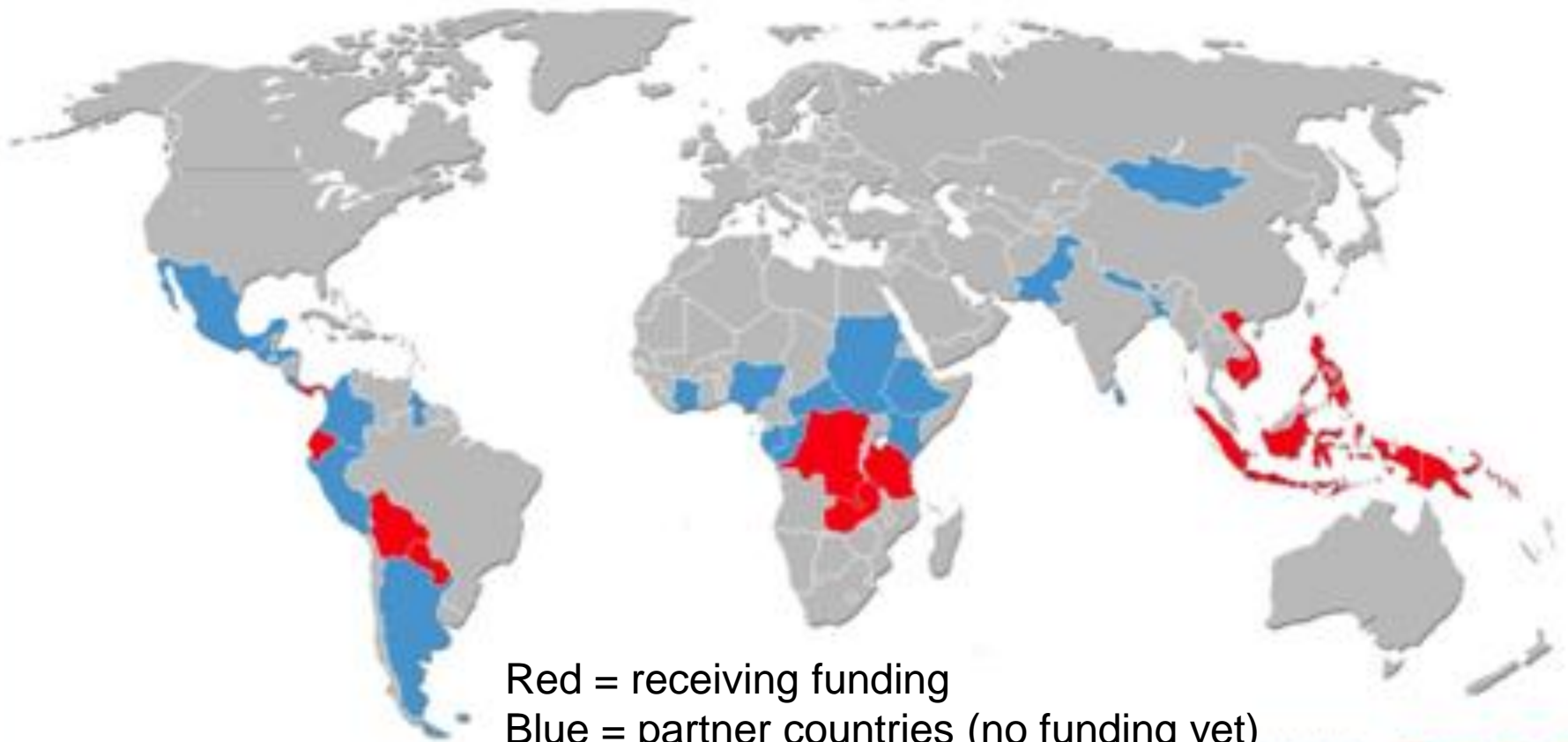
UN-REDD Programme

- UN-REDD is a collaboration between:
 - UNDP, FAO and UNEP
- UN-REDD Programme is governed by a Policy Board
 - Decides on strategic direction and budget allocation
 - Made up of 17 representatives from partner countries, donors, civil society, indigenous peoples and three UN agencies





UN-REDD Country Support





Which countries is UN-REDD supporting?

14 countries


(Receiving direct support and funding)

- **Asia - Pacific:**
 - Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam
- **Africa:**
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia
- **Latin America / Caribbean:**
 - Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay

21 countries


(Partner countries – no funding yet)

- **Asia – Pacific:**
 - Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- **Africa:**
 - Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Congo (R. of),
- **Latin America / Caribbean**
 - Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Peru, Sudan



UN-REDD Programme Funds by country

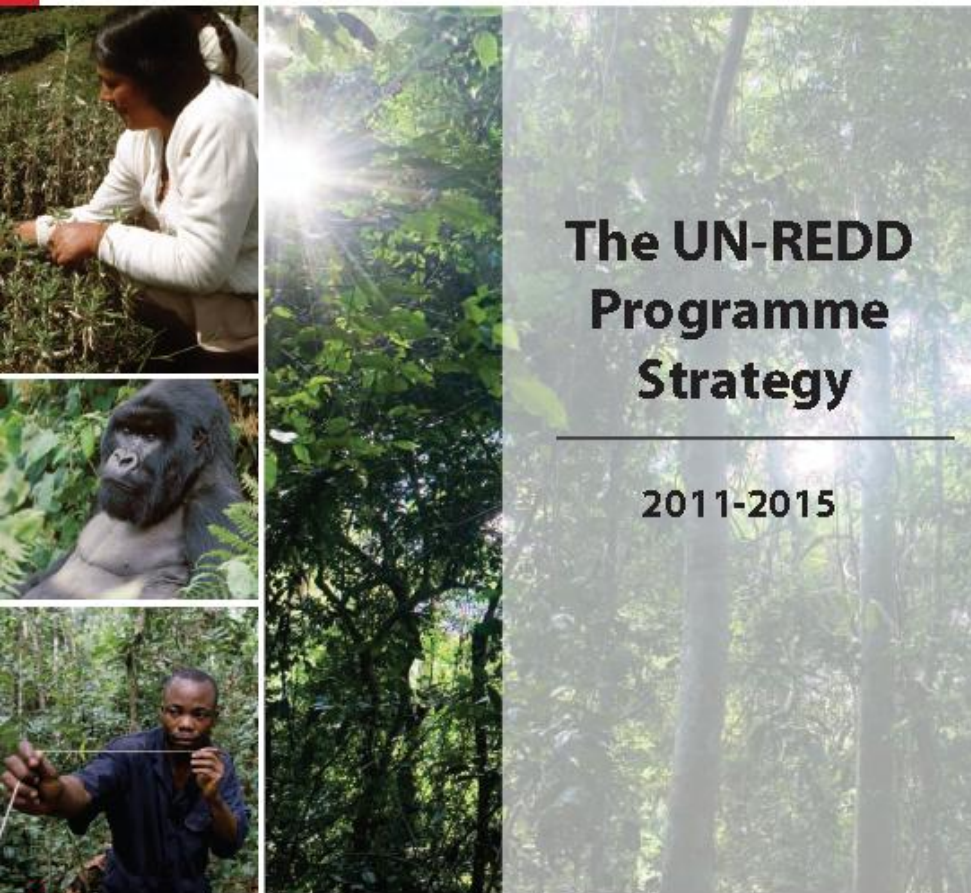
Country	Approved budget (US)	REDD+ Status (Dec 2011)
Congo, The Dem. Republic	7,383,200	Implementing
Papua New Guinea	6,388,884	Implementing
Indonesia	5,644,250	Implementing
Panama	5,300,000	Implementing
Paraguay	4,720,001	Allocated
Bolivia	4,708,000	Implementing
Zambia	4,490,000	Implementing
Viet Nam	4,384,756	Implementing
Tanzania	4,280,000	Implementing
Ecuador	4,000,000	Allocated
Nigeria	4,000,000	Allocated
Cambodia	3,001,350	Implementing
Solomon Islands	550,000	Allocated
Philippines	500,000	Implementing



How is the UN-REDD Programme financed?

- Current funding portfolio of US\$150 million
 - Of this, US\$51.3 million is for national support
- Has five donors
 - Norway (largest donor)
 - Denmark
 - Spain
 - Japan
 - European Commission
- Governed by a Policy Board (17 members)
 - Approves funding and provides strategic direction
 - Meets twice a year (March and August)

UN-REDD Programme Strategy (cont.)



UNDP component's include gender

- National REDD+ Governance
 - Gender identified as a topic to support good governance
- Transparent, Equitable and Accountable Management of REDD+ Payments
 - Recognizes that poorly managed REDD+ payments could have negative impacts on gender equality
- Can support countries to do a scoping analysis of gender



Cambodia and Indonesia

Pilots: Accounting for multiple benefits

- While the primary focus of REDD+ is on reducing emissions from forest carbon, REDD+ can also deliver other benefits,
 - eg biodiversity conservation, adaptation (eg mangrove ‘bio-shields’), watershed protection, flood reduction, etc
- Cambodia and Indonesia are piloting approaches to identify and value multiple benefits
 - Maps showing forest cover can be over-layed with other spatial information: threatened species habitat, watershed areas, etc
 - How to monetize these values?
- UN-REDD Programme (through UNEP’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre) is developing a tool kit to support identification of areas with multiple benefits.



Viet Nam

Pilot: Benefit Distribution System (BDS)

- Viet Nam is currently implementing its National REDD+ Programme, includes a pilot of benefit-distribution
 - UN-REDD organized a series of studies and local consultations to examine the issues that need to be addressed in designing a REDD+-compliant BDS.
- BDS recommendations include:
 - Regular independent, external audits (national and sub-national)
 - Incorporating payments for multiple benefits beyond carbon by using weightings (co-efficients) for areas with high biodiversity, high poverty rates, or households headed by women
 - Conditional cash transfers (certainty of future payments for performance)
- Payments in Phase 2 will be distributed through a BDS that takes these issues into account

Indonesia

- UN-REDD has contributed US\$5.6 million to support REDD+ in Indonesia
- Click here to see a short film on UN REDD in Indonesia
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=Fia4RxqU4Sk&vq=medium



Governance framework for UN-REDD

- UN-REDD:
 - operates within the UNFCCC framework for REDD+
 - adopts a ‘rights-based approach’ to REDD+
 - Has its own programme guidelines, eg:
 - Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
 - Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
- Next presentation will address how gender is considered within this framework





References

(COP decisions and international documents)

- **UNFCCC COP decisions on REDD+**
 - Bali: Dec 2/CP.13
 - Copenhagen: Dec 4/CP. 15 on Methodological guidance for REDD+
 - Cancun Agreements: Dec 1/CP.16 (Chapter C)
- **International treaties and declarations**
 - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)



References

UN-REDD Programme documents

- FCPF and UN REDD *Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement*, 18 May 2011
- UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (draft released for public comment, December 2011)
- *Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria* (draft for consultation), Version 3, September 2011
- *The UN-REDD Programme Strategy: 2011 - 2015*
- Enters, T., *REDD+ and UN-REDD in Asia and the Pacific*, presentation on 24 August 2011, Bangkok, Thailand
- UN REDD / GIZ, *Design of a REDD+-Compliant Benefit Distribution System for Viet Nam*, January 2010

Thank you!

The author wishes to thank the following people for assistance with this presentation:

Mr Timothy Boyle: timothy.boyle@undp.org

Mr Thomas Enters: thomas.enters@unep.org

Mr Akihito Kono: akihito.kono@undp.org

Ms Mariko Saito: mariko.saito@undp.org

